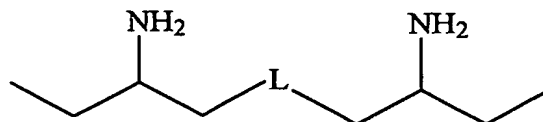
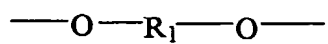


What is claimed is:

1) A polyamine composition having the structure:



wherein L is an oxyalkoxo group having the structure:

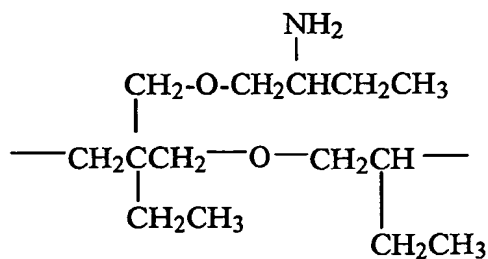


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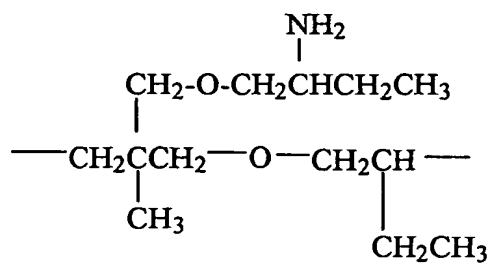
in which R<sub>1</sub> is any group selected from the group consisting of: C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>5</sub> alkylene;

2-methyl propylene; 2,2-dimethyl propylene; ---CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>--- ;

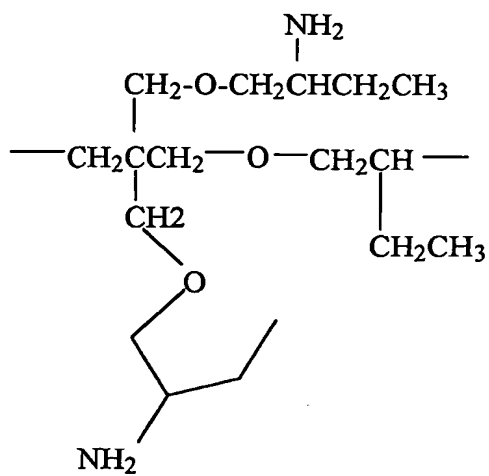
--- CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub> --- ; the group



10 ;



5 ; and



including mixtures of two or more of the foregoing polyamines.

2) A process for preparing a cured epoxy (poly-(etheralkanolamine)) resin comprising the steps of:

- a) providing a polyamine composition according to claim 1;
- 5 b) providing a polyfunctional epoxy precursor; and
- c) contacting said polyfunctional epoxy precursor and said polyamine with one another.

3) A process for preparing a polyurea comprising the steps of:

- 10 a) providing an organic di-isocyanate;
- b) providing at least one polyamine composition according to claim 1; and
- c) contacting said organic di-isocyanate and said polyamine with one another.

4) A process for preparing a cured epoxy (poly-(etheralkanolamine)) resin comprising the steps of:

- 15 a) providing an amine mixture comprising a polyamine composition according to claim 1, and one or more materials selected from the group consisting of:  
N-aminoethylpiperazine; diethylenetriamine; triethylenetetramine;  
tetraethylenepentamine; 2-methylpentamethylene; 1,3-pentanediamine ;  
20 trimethylhexamethylene diamine; a polyamide hardener; a polyamidoamine hardener; a Mannich-base type hardener; bis(aminomethyl)cyclohexylamine; isophorone diamine; menthane diamine; bis(p-aminocyclohexyl)methane; 2,2'-dimethyl bis(p-aminocyclohexyl)methane; dimethyldicyclohexylmethane); 1,2-

diaminocyclohexane; 1,4-diaminocyclohexane; meta-xylene diamine;  
norbornanediamine; meta-phenylene diamine; diaminodiphenylsulfone;  
methylene dianiline; JEFFAMINE® D-230; JEFFAMINE® D-400;  
JEFFAMINE® T-403; and diethyltoluenediamine;

- 5       b) providing an polyfunctional epoxy; and
- c) contacting said polyfunctional epoxy precursor and said polyamine with one another.

5) A process for preparing a polyurea comprising the steps of:

- 10       a) providing an organic di-isocyanate;
- b) providing a polyamine according to claim 1 in admixture with at least one material selected from the group consisting of: N-aminoethylpiperazine; diethylenetriamine; triethylenetetramine; tetraethylenepentamine; 2-methylpentamethylene diamine; 1,3-pentanediamine; trimethylhexamethylene
- 15       diamine; polyamide hardeners; polyamidoamine hardeners; Mannich-base type hardeners; bis(aminomethyl) cyclohexylamine; isophorone diamine; menthane diamine; bis(p-aminocyclohexyl)methane ("PACM"); 2,2'-dimethyl bis(p-aminocyclohexyl)methane; dimethyldicyclohexylmethane); 1,2-
- diaminocyclohexane; 1,4-diaminocyclohexane; meta-xylene; norbornanediamine;
- 20       meta-phenylene diamine; diaminodiphenylsulfone; methylene dianiline; JEFFAMINE® D-230; JEFFAMINE® D-400; JEFFAMINE® T-403; and diethyltoluenediamine; and
- c) contacting said organic di-isocyanate and said polyamine with one another.